

TYPHOON VERNON (17W)

I. HIGHLIGHTS

Vernon formed east of the Mariana Islands as Typhoon Keoni (01C) was moving over open water to the northeast and Typhoon Tasha (16W) was moving inland over China. Threatening Japan, Vernon passed to the east of Tokyo as it skirted the east coast of Honshu. Vernon continued towards the northnortheast where it slowly weakened and eventually transitioned into an extratropical low in the Sea of Okhotsk.

II.CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

August

180600Z - Vernon was first mentioned in the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory as an extensive area of convection within the monsoon trough north of Pohnpei.

201700Z - Increased convection, associated with the disturbance, led to the issuance of a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert.

211200Z - The first warning was issued based on increased convective curvature and a satellite intensity estimate of 25 kt (13 m/sec).

220000Z - Vernon was upgraded to tropical storm intensity following a satellite estimate of 35 kt (18 m/sec).

240000Z - A satellite intensity estimate of 65 kt (33 m/sec) was the impetus for upgrading Vernon to a typhoon (Figure 3-17-1).

280000Z - The final warning was issued as Vernon transitioned into an extratropical low in the Sea of Okhotsk.

III. IMPACT

Japanese news agencies reported two deaths and four injuries. More than 7800 homes and businesses were flooded. There were also numerous landslides, and washed out bridges, roads, and railways. The Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command Facility at Yokosuka reported maximum sustained winds of 45 kt gusting to 62 kt (23G32 m/sec). Further from Vernon's track and inland, the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command Detachment at Atsugi observed maximum sustained winds of 35 kt gusting to 49 kt (18G25 m/sec).

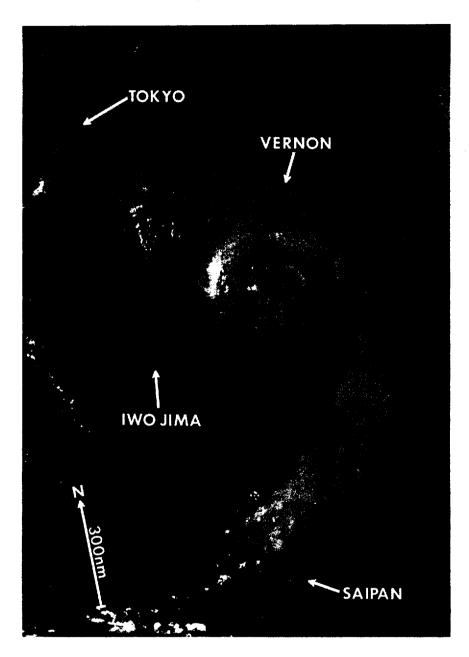


Figure 3-17-1 Typhoon Vernon, a day after reaching its peak intensity, heads toward Tokyo. Part of Keoni's (01C) cloud shield appears in the top right corner of the picture (250021Z August visual DMSP imagery).